THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1885. NUMBER 95

IMPOSING THE ISSUE.

Evident Purpose of the Ohio Democracy to Foist Prohibition Upon the Republicans.

THE GUBERNATORIAL DEBATE.

The Great Forensic Contest Between Foraker and Hoadly—Outline of the Ohio Issues.

TOLEDO, Oct. 8.—The joint debate between Governor Hoadley and Judge Foraker, republican and democratic candidates, respectively, for governor of Ohio at the election next Tuesday, drew an enormous audience this evening to Wheeler's opera house. The building will seat 4,700. Ten minutes after the doors opened every seat and all available standing room was occupied, while on the stairs and street below were crowds clamoring for admission. The stage was provided with 224 seats, divided equally between the two committees, for which tickets were issued, and which were occupied by prominent leaders of both parties. A small table in front marked the center line of the stage, and to the right and left of this respectively were other tables, to chairs to each, occupied by the two speakers and chairmen. Judge John H. Doyle was chairman of the meeting on the part of the republicans, and Representative Frank Hurd officiated for the democrats.

The time of the speakers was divided as follows: Gov. Hoadley opened with one hour, Judge Foraker then occupied one hour and a half, Hoadley closing with a half hour.

Judge Doyle called the meeting to order and announced the programme. Representative Frank Hurd immediately arose and introduced Gov. Hoadley in a few words, and the latter gentleman began his speech amid enthusiastic plaudits from the audience.

HOADLY'S SPEECH.

He began by reciting the circumstances leading to the challenge to joint debate. The most important issue of the campaign, said he, is the question of personal liberty, and how far interfered with by the law as to the habits of drinking. He then proceeded to define the position of both parties on the liquor question by reading the platforms of each. He defined the plank in the republican platform as recognizing the right of the people to amend the organic law of the state to mean that the republicans favor a prohibitory amendment. He argued that the point was, how far the law may go to regulate the personal habits of citizens, of the state. The answer depended upon the answer to the other question, "Is drinking a vice? Is it harmful or wrong to take one glass of beer or wine? Is a man to be allowed to indulge in moderate drinking which can do him no harm?" If drinking be a vice, selling liquor is a vice. But if a man who is capable of self-control who takes a drink on a farm does no harm, then he does no harm to drink it in a saloon. He referred to the local option feature of the Scott law or "prohibition in spots," which differs from total prohibition as a coach dog differs from a dog all one color. He anathematized the Scott law for this feature and declared himself as opposed to partial prohibition or total prohibition and in favor of personal freedom to the fullest extent. The speaker elaborated the point that if wrong in one place drinking was wrong in all; if right in one place, right in all. The principle that would justify the Scott law's local option feature would justify the prohibition of chewing or smoking tobacco within a municipality. The conclusion was that legislation must be directed against the evils of liquor drinking, but not against drinking itself. This was the right direction of temperance legislation, within cities or without. The most valuable possession of a citizen is personal liberty; therefore all movements which strike at this must be opposed. Drinking is not a vice, but excessive drinking is. Prohibition is a failure in Maine, in Kansas, in Iowa. Statistics of the number of United States liquor licenses issued in these states were read, showing an increase in two of the three. He pronounced prohibition an incentive to hypocrisy, and he is against it, root and branch. He challenged Foraker to state why he is in favor of local prohibition in municipalities, and not in favor of prohibition in the whole state. Mr. Foraker is in favor of the Scott law, the ninth section of which gives municipalities power to prohibit. How can he justify this and not also justify state prohibition? He compared Foraker to a sandwich man with a placard in front, "Not for prohibition, and on the back, Not against prohibition," and challenged him to state whether he was in favor of prohibition or opposed to it. He insisted that prohibition is the issue in Ohio, because the next legislature will be asked to pass prohibition legislation. He desired to know if Foraker was elected governor, whether he will, in his message, recommend the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. He demanded also to know whether if the republican supreme court is elected, it will reserve the late decision that the Scott law is unconstitutional and compel saloonkeepers to pay back tax. He charged that this is the republican programme. He declared that there was but two methods of settling the temperance question—prohibition and license. He declared that he favors a graded license, measured according to the amount of sales. The license protects the traffic, secures the personal liberty of the people, crushes out low dives, and secures obedience to the law by dealers. He declared that houses of ill-fame would not be licensed to sell liquor as under the Scott law. The speaker quoted Senator Sherman as saying the legislature of Ohio cannot license the sale of liquors, and under the present constitution could not see how a tax law could be passed that would not have to be construed by the courts as a license. He declared taxation a revenue power and not a police power, as the Scott law made it. That law proved a failure as a police measure because more United States licenses were issued the year it was in force than in the previous year. The speaker closed with a brief legal argument to show that taxation is really license, and unconstitutional. (Tremendous cheering.)

FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Judge Doyle introduced Judge Foraker, who, after the applause subsided, began by referring to several minor points of Hoadly's speech. He then said that from the character of Hoadly's remarks, he evidently mistook the speaker for Leonard, the prohibition candidate for governor. The republican plank on the liquor traffic is four explicit declarations; First, denouncing the democrats for the repeal of the Scott law; second, recognizing the right of the people to amend the constitution; third and fourth, declaring in favor of regulation and taxation of the traffic. He read from Hoadly's inaugural address a paragraph in which the governor said the Scott law ought not to be repealed. Regarding the right of the people to change the constitution, he showed that the democratic plan for license cannot be adopted without first amending the constitution, which forbids license. The republican platform declares in favor of the regulation of the evils of the liquor traffic—Hoadley had just acknowledged that the evils ought to be corrected. As to the method of regulation, he could not of course foretell what a republican legislature would do after the discussion of legal methods. This is matter of detail for the legislature. The pledge of the platform is for the proper regulation of these evils, and the republican party has never yet made a pledge it has broken. The speaker then took up Hoadly's argument that it is not competent for a legislature to tax the liquor traffic and pointed out that the democratic supreme court in deciding the Scott law unconstitutional did not decide that the principle of taxation was unconstitutional but that one feature of the law—making a tax on the traffic a lien on property occupied as a saloon—was unconstitutional. He also addroed the point that the same supreme court decided, that the tax collected from liquor dealers should not be returned. His position is that it is unconstitutional to take the tax and unconstitutional to give it back. He declared that it is not only constitutional to tax the liquor traffic but equitable to make it share the burdens it produces. Ohio has three times defeated licenses and the democrats come pretending to favor license. When Hoadly proposes this he knows it will be two years before the license proposition can be submitted to the people who have heretofore rejected it. The republican party takes hold of the matter in a practical way, dealing with the constitution as it is. We can tax, we can regulate under that constitution, and will do so as best to promote public welfare. Then the speaker demanded of Hoadly whether he was in favor of high or low grade of license, a $1,000 or $100 one, how to provide for securing the license, whether as in the constitutional convention in 1872, he was in favor of the taxation of churches and schoolhouses of the state. The speaker believed in letting them go free. Religion and education are necessary to the welfare of the people. Foraker then turned his attention to the last legislature, which he declared was the most infamously corrupt in the history of the state; so corrupt that while Hoadly approves of it, yet coal oil members, believed to have sold their votes to elect Payne senator, were all dropped by their constituents. The speaker then read charges of corruption and bribery in the election of Senator Payne from a number of different democratic journals.

Foraker devoted considerable time to state topics and then referred to Hoadly's conduct in the constitutional convention and asked him if he were still opposed to having any mention of God in the state convention; whether he still opposed, as he did then, a provision for impeaching judges for drunkenness; whether he was still in favor of taxing churches and schools. Foraker declared he was not in favor of taxing them, as he regarded religion and morality as the safeguards of the nation. He closed by asking if Hoadly favored high license or low license, a $1,000 or a $50 license. His close was met with rounds of cheers.

HOADLY'S REPLY.

Hoadly stepped forward and said twice, "Dodged again. He talked for an hour and a half and no human being can tell whether he is for prohibition or against it." Hoadly briefly alluded to state questions and then returned to prohibition and characterized Foraker as a candidate who could take refuge in profound silence on the most vital question of the campaign. Regarding the charges of corruption concerning the election of Senator Payne, which Foraker read from democratic papers, Hoadly said that when there is suspicion of double dealing in the democratic party the democrats are up in arms protesting, but in the republican ranks there is silence where corruption is on foot. Regarding the decision of the supreme court as to refunding the Scott tax to liquor dealers, Hoadly noted the fact that the decision was made by a bench of but three judges, two of whom were republicans. He extolled the liquor code of the state repealed by the Scott law and declared that it provided perfectly against the evils of drinking to excess. He declared in favor of low license as against high license and for license as against prohibition. He did not favor license so high that it prohibited. He closed with a severe arraignment of the republican party for inconsistency, and expressing the kindest feelings for Foraker personally.

Round after round of cheers for both speakers were given, and the meeting closed. The order was excellent, and the enormous audience paid the closest attention throughout.

The Dying Cardinal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Times this morning says: Archbishop Corrigan will issue instructions to the churches of the diocese as soon as the cardinal is no more. In regard to the ceremonies to be observed, it is probable the body will be laid in state at the cathedral as soon as it can be prepared. From that time until the burial prayers will be recited several times daily in all the churches of the diocese. The choice of place of burial will probably be between Calvary cemetery and the cemetery of the Holy Cross at Flatbush. The cemetery of the Holy cross is named as the possible resting place of the cardinal, because the residence of his parents and his birth place was Brooklyn. That is the cemetery for Catholics of that city, as Calvary is the cemetery for New York Catholics.

The principal churches of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City were represented among yesterday's clerical callers at the cardinal's residence and at the archbishop's. The members of the archbishop's council, the Catholic clergy, Mgr. Farley and Rev. Drs. McGlynn and Ducey, and Father Keogan, of Brooklyn, remained at the two Catholic residences well into the evening. Among the laity who left messages of sympathy were Gen. Dicesnola, Henry Army, George B. Robinson, John Mullaly, Eugene Kelly and Robert Cushing. Messages of sympathy were received from all parts of the country. Dr. Keyes remained at the cardinal's bedside in the evening from 9:30 until 10 o'clock when he said good bye to the household for the night. The cardinal was dozing, his pulse numbered 100 beats to the minute and feeble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—It was stated at Cardinal McCloskey's residence this morning that there had been no rally of the patient's vital power during the night.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Dr. Keyes said this afternoon that the condition of Cardinal McCloskey remained unchanged, except a slight increase of weakness. He would probably not die to-night unless an unexpected change for the worse took place.

Cook County's Short Cash.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—The county board having overdrawn the funds of the county so as to occasion a shortage of over $279,000 on various accounts, it is found that the county's employes cannot be paid their salaries in cash, and they are obliged in a good many instances to have recourse to "money sharks" to advance them money on their county orders at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. The prospects for this winter are that a much larger amount of money will be spent before next spring in keeping up county institutions than even last winter. Last winter 1,200 more families received out-door relief than in the year previous, and this number in all likelihood will be increased this year to 2,000 or more. The number of inmates at the county poor house in Jefferson is, even at this early time, upward of 1,000, and will probably get up to 1,600 or more. How all these hungry mouths are to be fed, when the county is out of funds, and is likely to run in debt considerably, is a hard question.

An Irish Predicament.

CORK, Oct. 8.—A deputation of cattlemen waited on the Cork Steamship company and informed the managers that they would refuse to ship cattle by that line if the company carried boycotted goods. Landlords learning of the action of the cattlemen, also sent a deputation to the company and informed its officials that they would take action in the matter or start an opposition line, if the company refused to carry boycotted cattle. The managers decided to leave the question to a special meeting of the shareholders, which has been called to consider the difficulty. The cattlemen were disappointed at the action of the company and have stopped shipping by that line to-day. The shareholders will meet next Saturday.

Railway Conductors' Insurance.

DENVER, Oct. 8.—The Railway Conductors' Life Insurance association elected the following officers to-day: President, Frank Chaplin, Boone, Iowa; first vice-president, John S. Clark, Denver; second vice-president, Charles Mitchell, Toronto; secretary and treasurer, H. P. Teltrow, Columbus, Ohio; member of executive committee, elected for three years, Edwin Merrill, Columbus, Ohio; orator, A. C. Sinclair, Hagerstown, Md.

Cattle Transportation War.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 8.—A live stock war rate is in progress between the Ft. Wayne and Baltimore & Ohio roads. Drovers from the surrounding countries report shipments of cattle from Chicago to Pittsburg at 50 cents per head, and complain that the low rates and increased western shipments are ruining their business.

Challenging the Civil Rights Bill.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—In the circuit court to-day Judge De Pue held that under the civil rights law a hotel-keeper is not obliged to admit a colored person to the common dining room.

BLACK JACK'S BUDDING BOOM

Apparent Plans of John A. Logan's Friends for the Presidency Three Years Hence.

THE BEE IN HIS BONNET.

Centralizing Illinois Republicans at Chicago—Logan Reviving War Memories at Baltimore to Big Business.

John A. Logan.

PRESIDENTIAL PLANS FOR BLACK JACK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—A movement is on foot to have the republican state central committee establish permanent headquarters in Chicago. The ostensible object is to have a central headquarters where workers may gather in, and from which state organization may be kept alive by intercourse with and the sending of documents to the county committees. It is said, however, by people who claim to be conversant with the real object, that most of the influential Illinois republicans are in harmony on the movement inaugurated at Springfield by the Logan 166 to run John A. Logan for president and that the headquarters in Chicago would have a tendency to keep the state in line, besides reaching out influences to adjacent states. At any rate, the movement is under way and has taken the form of a petition asking for the establishment of a permanent state central committee headquarters, and the petition is now in the hands of "Long" Jones, the chairman, and George Schneider, the treasurer of the state central committee, and Jacob Bunn, chairman of the executive committee, all of whom are said to favor the proposition.

LOGAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—General John A. Logan was tendered a banquet at the Eutaw house to-night by the "Logan Invincibles" of Maryland. About 125 people participated in the banquet. After the removal of the cloth, General Logan was welcomed by William Maune, the republican candidate for clerk of the court of appeals. General Logan responded by returning thanks to the "Logan Invincibles," and paid a high compliment to the sociability, hospitality, energy, wealth, intelligence and growth of Baltimore. Of national affairs he said that this government is a republic in name and will be until the people shall be educated up to the point where every citizen shall have a voice in the affairs of the nation without hindrance. He declared it the duty of every honest man of whatever party to speak and vote against all who tolerated fraud or violence to deprive the American citizen of his ballot and voting for his choice. The education of the illiterate was a great remedy to relieve the country from the disgrace now resting upon it, because of the brutality exercised against the rights of American citizens in many parts of the union.

The republican party attempted to enact appropriate measures for the education of those unable to educate themselves but had been defeated by the votes of those who tried to destroy the government and now dominate in the southern states; the party of state rights, free trade, secession and relentless persecution. He asked if the present administration will use its influence to try and remedy this evil or quietly encourage it, in order to continue a "Solid South," so that with their northern allies the country can be kept within democratic control. He spoke of the cry of "bloody shirt," and said it was all by democrats who made the cry upon every criticism of those who tried to destroy the Union. Speaking of the campaign in Virginia, he said he learned from the newspapers that that democratic candidate for governor uses the saddle and bridle used by Robert E. Lee, and from the shouts one would suppose the saddle was the candidate, and not the man who rides on it. If he should be elected, it would doubtless be by the influence of that saddle and bridle. The treason-stained saddle appears to be the leading card.

Remarks were also made by Hon. S. B. Elkins, Hon. John L. Thomas and others.

GRANT & WARD.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN ONE OF THE SADDEST EPISODES OF LATTER DAY EVENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—A morning paper prints a fresh story of the Grant & Ward failure, from which it would appear that the crash was mainly brought about by the cupidity of alleged friends of the Grant family. As an instance of this the following letter is published:

NEW YORK, June 20, 1881.—Dear Buck: I have put you down for $200,000 in the West Shore syndicate. You spoke of wanting me to try and secure an additional amount for you on your return. If you feel that you want a larger interest, it will be necessary to decide to-day, as a final adjustment of the amount asked for may be made to-morrow, and the chances of my laying claim to an additional amount would be better just now than hereafter. I merely mention this fact that you may know how the matter stands. Yours, etc., HORACE PORTER.

In pursuance of this a subscription was taken in the general's name, for which he was to receive $200,000 of first mortgage bonds and $100,000 of stocks.

Ward, when asked as to the result, said: "The firm paid the entire amount of General Grant's subscription—namely, $200,000—and received $200,000 of first mortgage bonds and $100,000 of stock. Some time after this it was found necessary to issue certain terminal bonds, of which terminal bonds they had to take $60,000. This made $260,000 invested by Grant & Ward in the West Shore railroad, on which investment I estimate the firm lost from $120,000 to $140,000.

A number of new names are mentioned in connection with fabulous profits paid by the firm of Grant & Ward, among them being that of Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Virginia, who figures as having made some $150,000 out of the firm. A tabulated statement of profits drawn from the firm by U. S. Grant, jr., is given, which foots up a grand total of profits drawn out of $770,424.

Mr. Ward adds: "This he literally took out, and could have kept out had he so desired." At the time of the failure, Mr. Grant, still a member of the firm, held paper of the house to the enormous sum of $685,000 for which he had paid but $780,000, and on which if the crash had not come his additional profit would have been a further profit of $153,000 by a final summation being added to the foregoing, $770,424 of $925,424.

Ward was asked: "Can you show the account of Gen. Grant in detail, so that the public can understand his precise pecuniary status?"

A—"I can, very readily. According to the books, the account as between Gen. Grant and the firm of Grant & Ward, of which he was a member, beginning on November 1, 1880, is as follows: He was paid in cash, as his proportion of the profits of the firm of Grant & Ward, $126,450.89, in addition to which he was paid by Ferdinand Ward on various investments, $90,790.90, and he points also by losses on stocks assumed by the firm during that period in the sum of $24,847.78, showing a total of $242,079.57.

Letters are printed from members of the Grant family to Ferdinand Ward, showing that the writers were not ignorant of the famous government contracts as generally supposed.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS STRIKING STREET CAR DRIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—The executive board of the Traders' assembly appointed a committee to meet the executive committee of the strikers to act as an arbitration committee between the strikers and manager of the street railway. These committees had a meeting to-day, and will attempt to settle the troubles. Cars were running early this morning on Cass avenue, but were stopped about 9 o'clock. On all other roads a partial service was being rendered with no reported disturbance.

The day passed off with reasonable quietness until nearly 6 o'clock this evening when a party of strikers congregated about the street cars of the Cass avenue line on Seventh street between Market and Walnut streets and began to intimidate the conductors and drivers. A squad of police soon appeared and the strikers dispersed but only to change their base, for they immediately went to Pine street, between Seventh and Ninth streets, out of which three different lines run, and detained one or two cars. This stopped traffic, and nearly a dozen cars soon gathered there. A crowd immediately collected, and a man named John Doyle was knocked under a moving car and was run over. This exasperated the crowd which contained many of the unruly element besides the strikers, and they dragged the driver from his car and threatened to lynch him. He was rescued by the police, however, and taken to the station to save him from the mob. The crowd unhitched the teams from the cars and turned them loose and slugged all drivers and conductors they could lay hands on, but none of them were badly hurt. Among the persons assaulted was John Scullen, president of one of the union depot lines, and also of the Mound City road. He was pretty roughly handled but not much injured. Notwithstanding the police were active and arrested ten of the mob the crowd was equally alert and some of them loosened brakes on the cars which were standing on the down grade and set them running down hill, which resulted in collisions, the breaking of windows and jamming of platforms. Finally the police got the mastery of the mob and dispersed them. Other teams were then sent for and the cars were taken to the stables by friends of the roads who volunteered to run them and traffic was suspended for the night.

Sporting Events.

LATONIA PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8.—The weather and track at Latonia were fine to-day and the attendance large.

Mile: McBowling won, Gold Ban second, Handy Andy third. Time, 1:46¾.

Three-quarters of a mile: Hetty S won, Xallapa second, Fronie Louise third. Time, 1:19.

Mile and one-eighth: Monogram won, Kosciusks second, Slipalong third. Time, 1:58.

Mile: Silver Cloud won, Kirkman second, Waddell Bryant third. Time, 1:45¾.

Mile and three-eighths—over five hurdles: Guy won, Shady second, Hillsboro third. Time, 3:25.

ST. LOUIS FAIR RACES.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The races to-day, besides being most excellent as simple contests between horses, were specially notable as having been witnessed by more people than were ever gathered at a race track before in this country.

Second race, free for all stallions, mile heats—Maxey Cobb won, Bonnie McGregor second, Epaulette drawn. Best time, 2:23¾.

BASE BALL.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 3, New York 8.

At Detroit—Detroit 7, Boston 6; ten innings.

At Syracuse—The Providence-Buffalo game was postponed owing to the cold weather. They play in Elmira on Saturday.

Imperiled by the Plague.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—Officers of the propellor "Cuba" called at the custom house this forenoon for the necessary papers to allow the boat to receive coal here. When they said the propellor was from Montreal, Health Officer Wight was at once notified. He found the boat at the foot of Third street, while heavers were loading coal. The boat was loaded with iron for a Canadian port on Lake St. Clair. The crew of a dozen persons were at once arrested and the boat quarantined. The captain and purser under oath said that a sailor sick with smallpox had been put ashore in Chicago, September 13, and another at St. Catharines a short time before on the way to Chicago. The Cuba has since been to Montreal and left that infested city October 2. The coal heavers were all examined and found to bear vaccination marks. The crew were vaccinated and this afternoon ten pounds of sulphur was burned on the vessel. All communication with the boat is denied. As soon as possible the boat will be hustled off on its journey.

Big Fire in London.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—5 a. m.—[Special to the BEE.]—What may prove to be a large fire, which may cause great loss, has just broken out on Aldersgate street, in the Charter house buildings, threatening the Charter house school, an old and venerated building, which is within a stone's throw of the celebrated Carthusian retreat for pensioners. The flames light up the Herald building.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A fire occurred at 5 o'clock this morning in the Charterhouse buildings, a row of thirteen eight-story warehouses on Aldersgate St. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a few hours the whole of the buildings, including their contents were totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The row was mostly occupied by fancy goods dealers, furriers, toy stores and printing offices. One bank was also in the buildings. This institution was the only one which escaped being burned completely out. The firemen had great difficulty in getting a stream from the engines to play on the upper stories of the buildings. The damage is estimated at three million pounds.

Iowa Pythians.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 8.—The grand odge of Knights of Pythias convened this morning. The first hour of the session was occupied by reports of the various committees and other routine work. At 10 o'clock the special order of business was the election of officers, which proved to be a spirited contest, resulting as follows: G. C., R. B. Huff, Muskatine. G. V. C., Al Hilbert, Fairfield. G. P., D. A. Poorman, of Des Moines. G. M. of E., W. G. Mercer, of Burlington. G. I., of R. and S., H. D. Walker, of Mt. Pleasant. G. M., of W., James Crockett, of Stuart. Trustees, C. L. Bood, of Lyons, Dr. J. A. Sherman, of Cherokee. Supreme representative, E. H. Hibben, of Marshalltown.

This evening the visiting Knights are entertained by banquet and a ball which closes the isession of the grand lodge.

British Politics.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Daily News says: "Lord Salisbury satisfies his opponents and dismays his friends. His policy of doing timidly what the Liberals would do thoroughly will please the older Conservatives more than the Churchillites. Churchill's ascendancy in the Irish policy is still apparent. It is evidently his intention to govern Ireland during the winter without coercion. Lord Salisbury's remarks on federation will distinctly encourage Parnell to persevere. There could scarcely be a fuller admission of the tacit alliance between Parnellites and Conservatives.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—For the upper Mississippi valley: Warmer, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly, and in northern portion to southwesterly, lower barometer.

For the Missouri valley: Warmer, fair weather, southerly winds, shifting to westerly in the northern portion, lower barometer in the southern portion.

Two Inoffensive Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The president today appointed H. B. Plummer to be naval officer of customs in the district of Philadelphia, Pa., and Benjamin R. Tate, collector of customs for the district of New London, Conn.

Coolie Killers Indicted.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ty., Oct. 8.—Five white men and two Indians, who made the murderous attack on Chinese hop pickers in the Squack valley two weeks ago and killed two of the murder, were indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

The Small-Pox Plague.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—Several cases of smallpox have been discovered at Ottawa, having been carried there from Montreal. The cases were completely isolated and there is little danger of the disease spreading.

CAPITAL CITY CULLINGS.

News of Yesterday of Civil Service and State Interest at Washington.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Color Line in the Service—Bill Mahone's Bad Boy—The Cabinet Meeting, Etc.

Civil Service Matters.

YESTERDAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The president today appointed the following postmasters:

Miss Cleradora Clark, at Blair, Neb.

The postmaster-general to-day appointed Delviner M. Rogers as postmaster at Springfield, Neb.

COLOR LINE IN THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Star says: Sargeant McGaman, of the signal service, who got into trouble by refusing to receive a colored man as his assistant in the office at Pensacola, Fla., is not to be court-martialed for disobedience of orders, as was at first intended. He brought strong influence to bear and succeeded in having his punishment limited to reduction to the rank of private.

The colored observer, who has been in charge of the Pensacola office ever since he was assigned to duty there will shortly be relieved, as his presence in an official capacity is distasteful to the citizens of Pensacola, and it is thought unnecessary to insist upon his remaining there. He would not have received that assignment in the first place, it is now stated, had the fact of his being colored occurred to the officer making the selection.

The Mohican Steal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The report of the naval board appointed to investigate the cost of construction of the United States steamer Mohican and the organization of the Mare Island navy yard, California, has been furnished for publication. Regarding the work of construction the board finds that the original hull was placed out of commission in the Mare Island yard in June, 1872. A survey was made of the vessel, and the sum of $48,000 estimated as necessary to repair her. The board finds that by authority of a letter signed by the naval constructor, I. Hanscom, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs, dated September 14, 1872, the new vessel, called in this and all subsequent orders and references the Mohican, was laid down from plans and specifications entirely new, and differing in almost every respect from those of the old Mohican. The board finds that the present Mohican was commenced was without any authority of law or legal appropriation that the board could discover, and was simply an order from the chief of the bureau of construction and repair to the commandant of Mare Island yard. This order directed the rebuilding of the Mohican, and thereafter the vessel was alluded to in official correspondence as the new Mohican. The new vessel was launched in December, 1883, at which time there had been expended upon her under the jurisdiction of the bureau of construction and repair, the sum of $298,000. It is the opinion of the board that the work on the Mohican was done in a satisfactory manner, and that the material is of the best quality. The board is of the opinion that the extravagant methods pursued by the bureau of construction prior to 1883 were mainly caused by excessive expenditures up to that time.

In the opinion of the board the extravagant cost of the Mohican in the department of construction and repair is to be attributed to the following causes:

1—High prices of labor, which was nearly 40 per cent greater than paid the same class of labor in the New York navy yard.

2—High price of material which entered into the construction of the vessel.

3—To alterations made in obedience to orders from the proper authorities.

4—To the intermittent manner in which the work was conducted.

These causes were beyond the control of any of the naval yard authorities.

Mahone's Bad Boy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The case against Ringold Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, charged with assault and battery with attempt to kill John Willis, a waiter at Welcker's, on February 13 last, came up in the criminal court before Judge McArthur to-day. Mr. Taggart, the prosecuting attorney, stated further that the district attorney's office had been informed by a letter purporting to be from Willis that he did not wish to prosecute the case; that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted between him and Mahone, he having received $50, with a promise of $75 more when the case is settled. The counsel for Mahone said that he knew nothing of such a settlement and that as far as he was concerned they had a good defense, and he was willing to go to trial. The court suggested that such a man ought not to complain for being shot at. Taggart said that the district attorney had received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1885.—To Hon. A. T. Worthington, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.—Dear Sir:—I desire as a prosecuting witness in the case of the United States against R. Butler Mahone, to respectfully and urgently request that the above case be made nolle prosequied. There are reasons for making this request. Mahone has for years proven himself one of the best friends to me, and has constantly rendered me acts of kindness and assistance. There has never been an angry word between us and I have not the slightest idea that he intended me any bodily harm or wished to take my life. While under the influence of liquor and after he had been first provoked and assaulted, he discharged a pistol in the air, as is evidenced by the bullet holes in the ceiling. I was not injured nor was anyone else. I therefore, for the above reasons, and for the further reason that the prosecution and civil suit was instigated by outside parties and enemies of Mahone request that the case be dismissed and I shall decline to prosecute Mahone unless compelled to do so against my wishes and by process of law. JOHN S. WILLIS.

[His (x) mark.]

The prosecuting attorney stated that on receipt of this letter Willis was sent for and it was read to him, whereupon he said he had signed a paper but had made no such statement as to Mahone being a friend of his, etc., but he acknowledged he had received money and expected more. The counsel for Mahone said this was all without his knowledge. The court set the trial for December 14.

Will Pull Off His Coat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1885.—To Alton B. Parker, Esq., chairman of the executive committee of the democratic state committee, New York City:

Dear Sir: It is my intention to go to Albany next month for the purpose of voting the democratic state ticket, which should be, and I believe will be, elected. I have no doubt that President Cleveland will do likewise. While governor of the state he never failed to go to Buffalo to exercise this right, and I am sure he feels it to be his duty to do the same now. Certainly he is anxious for the success of the ticket headed by Governor Hill, as he was for the success of that ticket which his own name led to victory three years ago. Sincerely yours,

DANIEL MANNING.

Cutting Off Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Acting Second Comptroller McMahon has made a ruling that bounty cannot be allowed in a case of any volunteer soldier who enlisted after April 3, 1865, unless upon proof derived from the records that notice of the telegram of the provost general to all officers in command in the insurrectionary states, dated April 22, 1865, directing that no bounties be allowed for any volunteers enlisted after that date, was actually not received at the place of enlistment until after the time of enlistment. A large number of colored volunteer troops, enrolled in the southern states about April 33, 1865, are affected by this decision.

Prospective Presidential Bride.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mrs. and Miss Folsom, of Buffalo, arrived at the White House this afternoon, and will be the guests of President Cleveland for a week. The president, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Hoyt, took them out for a long drive before dinner. The arrival of Miss Folsom has renewed the gossip about the lady being the future mistress of the White House. It will be remembered that the story came from Buffalo some months ago that the president was engaged to be married to Miss Folsom.

THUGS JUGGED IN SIDNEY.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A CITIZEN—ONE OF THE SLUGGERS SHOT FOR RESISTING ARREST.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—On Tuesday night Morris Davis, one of our respected citizens, was brutally assailed on his way home by two men named Chas. Holman and Chris. Kline. These men had been employed by Thomas Kane until recently and were discharged for being worthless. It seems that Deputy Sheriff Carly had remonstrated with them in the afternoon about their disorderly conduct about town. They made threats to lay him out. They repaired to the east end of the railroad yard and waited. Mr. Davis happening by that way they mistook him for Carly, and began their desperate work of hitting Davis over the head and face with a piece of iron, besides nearly choking him to death. Davis became unconscious, and the men disappeared in the darkness. Davis was found by his son, near home. His face was covered with blood. He must have dragged himself thither. Yesterday the circumstances became known and Sheriff Carly and his deputy, John B. Stitson, at once surmised who the assailants were. They took the east bound passenger train to Lodge Pole, having heard that the men were seen in that vicinity. Arriving there they made inquiries, and the object of search were seen a few hundred yards distant. Carly and Stitson immediately went to arrest them, and they began to run. Holman threw up his hands, but Kline continued running, being warned by shots overhead to desist. At last Deputy Stitson aired at him with the intention of hitting him in the leg, but Kline received the shot of the revolver in back below the right shoulder. Shouting "You have winged me this time," he stopped. He was arrested and both prisoners brought here. Kline was taken to the post hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. The affair has worked the people up to a high pitch. Citizens will go fully armed in the future.

The Hair-Cutting Scandal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—This morning Lawyer Tripp addressed a letter to Justice Kerston dismissing the suit instituted by Mrs. Lena Banz against the three sons of Thomas Lynch for cutting off her hair last Friday. This was brought about by the efforts of Lynch senior, who wearied of the notoriety the matter was giving him and of the resolute stand taken by his sons. Mrs. Banz agreed to withdraw her charge of assault and her suit for damages if the young men would agree not to molest her. She in turn apologizing for insinuations made concerning their mother and promising not to interest herself again in the family outside of the father.

To a reporter one of the sons said to-day: "I am heartily glad at the outcome of this unpleasant affair. Father left for St. Louis last night, and before going told us to go back to our work—that things should stand between us the same as before this occurred. It must be evident to the public now that in our attack on the woman we were not actuated by the motive attributed to us by the papers, to the effect that we feared a step-mother, and hence a smaller division of the estate. We have done what we set out to do—stood up in defense of our mother's good name."

The Rev. Jardine Bounced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—The ecclesiastical court which recently tried Rev. H. D. Jardine, of St. Mary church, at Kansas City, Mo., submitted its verdict to Bishop Robertson, of this city. The charges against Jardine, five in number, were as follows:

1. Improper conduct toward a little girl.
2. Indecent conduct toward a lady who had come to confession.
3. Criminal conduct toward a woman.
4. The use of narcotics, producing incapacity for transacting ordinary duties.
5. Improper conduct in being closeted with persons in the sacristy of the church the doors being closed.

On the first, second and fourth charges, the verdict is guilty. Third charge not proved. The fifth charge was dismissed on demurrer early in the case. The court's sentence recommended to the bishop is his deposition from the ministry and immediate inhibition from ministerial functions. Bishop Robertson will pass upon the sentence in a few days and meanwhile he has issued to Jardine a precept letter inhibiting him from ministerial functions.

A Horrible Assault.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—J. F. Cullinan, who runs an employment agency, was brutally assaulted to-day. One eye was torn from its socket and totally destroyed, and his face and head shockingly bruised. Cullinan took a party of laborers to the depot to be shipped to work on the Elkhorn & Missouri Valley extension, in Nebraska. Among the laborers was one, Mike Reagan, who left the depot before the train started and failed to go. He subsequently returned to Cullinan's office and asked for a return of the three dollars he had paid. Cullinan handed him the money without a word, when Reagan at once committed the assault. Reagan is in jail and refuses to say a word. Cullinan is a small, sickly man, and can hardly recover from his injuries.

No Mercy for Army Favorites.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Upon the request preferred by Generals Sherman, Schofield, Pope, and Howard, that their present personal aides be made exceptions to the recently issued orders sending back to their regiments all officers who have been absent therefrom on detached or staff duty four years or more, Secretary Endicott has had the subject brought to his attention and has decided that no exceptions shall be made to the operations of the order. The order was issued after long personal consideration by the secretary, who fully knew the effect it would have. He had become convinced that under the prevailing system detached officers lost an interest in their regiments and that its longer continuance would be demoralizing to the service.

Preparing for War.

SMYRNA, Oct. 8.—Great activity prevails in military circles in this city. Seven battalions of reserves started for Salonica and more are under orders so leave for the same place.

ANOTHER KING PLAY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Russia is desirous of giving the Duke of Cumberland the throne of Bulgaria. Bismarck will favor the proposition, as it will settle the Brunswick difficulty.

ANGRY GREEKS.

ATHENS, Oct. 8.—The government of Greece is annoyed at the decision of the powers to recognize the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The government has decided to gradually mobilize the army. Three more classes of reserves will be called out shortly.

A Professional Pug Tarred.

WOONSOCKET, Dak., Oct. 8.—Clarence Bennett, a professional boxer, while intoxicated, attempted to outrage a laundress here. He was arrested and lodged in jail, from which a mob took him last night and treated him to tar and feathers. The crowd literally tore the clothing from his body, leaving nothing but rags.

The Cholera.

ROME, Oct. 8.—There were 118 new cases of cholera and fifty-eight deaths from this disease at Palermo yesterday.

POUNDS, PECKS AND PRICES.

Thursday's Trading at Chicago on 'Change and at the Stock Yards.

CATTLE, GRAIN AND PROVISI